Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. XVIII—Education—Rs. 12,04,265.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, I beg leave to move for a grant of Rs. 12,04,265 under the head "Education", and in doing so, I desire to make a few observations regarding the salient features of the educational budget.

Regarding the revised estimate of 1102, you will notice from the Finance Member's speech there is a considerable fall in the estimated income, and that is attributed to a fall in the number of students attending secondary schools. I may just modify that statement and say it is not exactly due to a fall in the number. There is, no doubt, a fall in the income, but it is due to the fact that a large proportion of the students belong to the backward and depressed classes who pay either half fees or no fees. If you take the total number of students, there is no fall; there is, on the other hand, a slight increase. That is all I have to say under "Receipts".

As regards the "Expenditure" of the budget for next year, you will notice that the total net expenditure on education comes to Rs. 9,90,000 approximately, and, if you scrutinise the distribution of this expenditure under the various heads, I think that the House will be satisfied that the proportion as regards the allotment to the various heads—major heads—the proportion of the allotment would, I think, be found satisfactory. Beginning from the top you will find that "Direction and Inpection" absorbs Rs. 57,000, "Collegiate education" another Rs. 59,000, slightly more, and "Secondary education" a little more than 2 lakhs, and when you come to "Primary education" it is about 7 lakhs. So that you will find there is a good deal of expansion as you come to the lower grades; and no accusation that we are favouring the rich and forgetting the needs of the poor can be made. That charge I do not think can be brought against the framing of the educational budget. You find that the largest part of the expenditure is for primary education, for education of the masses, and then a smaller allotment for secondary education, and a still smaller amount for collegiate education, and so on, so that I think the educational budget is framed with a fair consideration for the requirements of the various sections. It is a well-proportioned and broad-based structure.

Now, let us take the increase, that is, the difference between estimates of 1102 and the estimate of 1103. If you divide the increase under the various heads, you will notice that the same principle holds good. The total increase comes to Rs. 70,000. The budget of 1103 exceeds the budget of 1102 by Rs. 70,000,

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and of this increase of Rs. 70,000, "Direction and Inspection" absorbs Rs. 3,000, "Collegiate education" absorbs Rs. 4,000, "Secondary education" Rs. 23,000, and "Primary education" Rs. 40,000, so that you notice the same widening as you come towards the lower grades.

I do not think I need spend much time in explaining the various heads of the budget itself. But I think what you expect me to do is to explain the increase in the allotment asked for 1103, and to account for the increase over that of 1102. Well, as I said, under "Direction and Inspection" there is an increase of Rs. 3,000. This is mainly due to the appointment of an Additional Inspector. As you know from the discussions of the last session, we had to go in for an Additional Inspector in view of the large increase in the number of elementary schools. Besides myself there are four Inspectors and one Inspectress and their establishment. The increase is due to the Additional Inspector and his staff.

And then, as regards collegiate education, there is an increase of Rs. 4,000. This Rs. 4,000 or 3,000 and odd is due to the additions to the staff, increments to teachers, provision for leave allowance, and so on. Under "establishment" there are the usual items of increase. There is an increase of Rs. 2,000 under "Furniture and Apparatus" which is for the replenishing of the Chemistry Laboratory.

Under "stipends and scholarships", there are a certain number of scholarships given according to merit and a certain number set apart for the backward communities. Under this head the increase is Rs. 700, and then there is a slight increase under field games which I need not explain. There is Rs. 3,000 set apart for special grants. All these account for the total increase under "Collegiate education" next year.

And then under "Secondary education", there is an increase of Rs. 13,691 and these are the details of the increase. Under "Establishment" there is Rs. 13,000 increase, and that is due to the annual increments in the salaries of teachers and to the opening of a few classes. It is also due to the fact that some of the teachers, some of the Head-masters of High schools, have now been promoted to higher grades which were held by members of the College staff. There were a few vacancies in the College, but, as a result of it, the grade promotions went to the Head-masters. There is also a slight increase under "Secondary establishment."

And then, the appointments of additional specialists I was trying to explain here yesterday. How certain subjects have been provided in the curricula, commercial subjects, technical subjects, industrial subjects like smithery and foundry, weav-

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ing and some of these subjects come under industrial education and not under education proper. Commercial subjects in certain schools come under education proper. There are a number of schools where we have opened commercial subjects.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—May I know whether any special fee is collected ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes, for type-writing.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—What is the fee ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—That comes to Rs. 1—8-0. That is because those classes have to be specially equipped with type-writers, and the Government thought a slight fee might be levied for that purpose. For smithery and foundry at Chalakkudi we give remuneration to one of the officers of the Tramway Department, who gives instruction in that subject, and that comes under High school establishment. So a certain proportion of this increase of expenditure is caused by the opening of these special classes in Secondary Boys' schools. And then, there is the opening of Botany classes. We have opened them in several schools. When a special subject like that is opened, though the number of classes does not increase thereby, we have to appoint additional teachers for the subjects. The new subject necessitates the appointment of a new teacher. In the Sirkar High School at Trichur we are following what is called the Dalton plan. The students and the teachers are getting accustomed to the system, and the results are more and more satisfactory, so that we are continuing the system there. There was a good deal of popular opposition at the outset, but the guardians have begun to realise that their boys are all the better for the change. There is better incentive for work, better progress in the class; so we are encouraged by the results so far, and so we are continuing it. But the adoption of the system involves the employment of more teachers. It throws a great deal of work upon the staff, and so extra teachers have to be appointed. If funds permit, and if other schools find themselves interested in it and desire to adopt it, we would help them. We are not thrusting the system on any school. If a school comes to believe in the system, and if the conditions are satisfactory, if they report to us, and we are satisfied, we address Government and give the necessary staff and equipment. So far it is only in the Sirkar High School at Trichur that the plan has been followed in its entirety. One or two other schools have followed it in a diluted sort of form. There is an increase of Rs. 840 under "Secondary education" provided for education of the depressed classes, that is, for the stipends we have sanctioned for the depressed class students reading in the Secondary Forms. I

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think we have now more than 50 pupils of the depressed classes reading in the Secondary Forms. The number is more than double of what it was last year, and so this necessitates a larger provision for stipends. We give at the rate of Rs. 2 to students of the depressed classes in the Lower Secondary Forms, that is, from the First Form to the Third Form, and we give Rs. 3 in the Fourth Form and above. There are a few that have gone up to the Fourth Form; last year we had none. We have made provision for the stipends of those who have got promotion to the Third Form and are studying now in the Fourth Form. We have got a larger number of pupils in the Secondary Forms, about 55, and they have to be given at the rate of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 each.

The increase of Rs. 460 is due to stipends and scholarships, that is to say, stipends and scholarships given according to the results of competetive examinations open to all students irrespective of communities, and then we have got a certain number of stipends set apart for the backward communities. That accounts for the increase of Rs. 460 under "Stipends and Scholarships."

Then, under "Grants-in-aid" there is a rice of Rs. 500 under ordinary grants and a difference of Rs. 1,000 in the total under this head, and there is a fall in travelling allowance.

Under "Agricultural Education" there is a reduction of Rs. 550. This is due to the fact that these agricultural classes were opened in High Schools last year when the demonstration farms were acquired and implement and other equipment provided, so that the expenditure does not recur, and there is a reduction of Rs. 550 under "Agricultural Education".

Now, we shall pass on to "Secondary Education—Girls' Schools." In the total under this head there is an increase of Rs. 9,844 over the revised estimate of the current year. Of this amount, about Rs. 7,000 is under "establishment", due to leave allowance, to annual increments in salary, and provision for additional divisions and also, as I said yesterday the opening of special classes. We have provided special classes in housekeeping and nursing for girls' schools. The teachers are trained in the General Hospital. There are six teachers who have nearly fininshed their training, and they will be relieved in a month's time and go back to their schools. And then, I told you yesterday about the opening of special classes in the Victoria Girls' School at Trichur—special classes in music and cookery. We opened a cookery class in the Trichur School some years ago, and this year we have opened it in Kunnamkulam also. These special classes also necessitate a certain amount of additional expenditure. We have also opened Botany classes in some of our girls' schools, and so additional

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classes and teachers have to be entertained. Till now it was difficult to get lady graduates to teach Botany. It is a very suitable subject for girls in High schools. It gives a certain amount of practical training with demonstration work and so on. We found it difficult to open these classes in Girls' High schools because of the paucity of lady graduates. Thanks to the opening of the Zoology group in the Ernakulam College, we have two lady graduates who have passed in Zoology, and who have applied for work, and of whom one I have already entertained. If an additional class in opened is some other school, I hope to entertain the other also. That accounts for the increase under this head.

There is a slight increase under "Stipends and scholarships". Here also, as in the case of boys' schools, there are special scholarships sanctioned for depressed and backward class girls. And then, under "Grants-in-aid" there is a difference of Rs. 400 under "salary grants", and a rise of Rs. 1,000 under "ordinary grants". These are the main items of variation as regards "Secondary education—Girls".

Then comes "Primary education—Boys' Schools". The total increase is Rs. 31,284 of which these are the details. Rs. 21 is under "establishment", Rs. 4,000 for additional divisions of classes. Then there is the annual increments of teachers, there is the provision made for additional staff, leave allowance and so on.

As regards additional divisions, I may say that it is not the policy of the Government to largely increase the number of divisions in Sirkar schools. After all, the additional allotment asked for is very small. That is because we do not open Sirkar schools unless we are driven to it, unless there is in a particular locality no private body to open schools. We are encouraging private schools as much as is permitted by the funds at the disposal of Government. For instance, we have provided for the opening of 55 aided Malayalam schools. The only new Sirkar school opened this year is Ramavarmapuram Puttur. The Member for Chittur says that it is a very backward locality. We cannot get an aided agency there to open a school, so that we had to open a Sirkar school there. The people there have given us a *pucca* building, and the classes were recently opened. That reminds me of the remark I heard yesterday from one of the Members about the half-time system. I said there was a certain amount of prejudice against the system. We think that 3 hours' instruction for children of 6 and 7 is ample, if that education is imparted in the proper way and the child would be all the better for it, if it is allowed to run about the rest of the day. And from the results, so far we find there is no deteriora-

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tion in instruction. But I am just reminded of a recent experiences of mine. About a fortnight ago a deputation came from Ramavarmapuram where a new Sirkar school has been recently opened. They have started regular work, but they said they had a very great grievance. They learned that their children were expected at school only at 10 and were let out at 4 o' clock. That they said was not at all satisfactory. They would be satisfied only if the children were kept at school from daybreak till sunset, because as they thought, if school instruction was a good thing, their children should have as much of it as possible.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—May I know if the half-time system is worked in Government schools.?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Though not so largely as in aided schools, it is worked in Government schools also. I have made it quite clear that in introducing the half-time system no permanent teachers in any school should be disbanded. It is only where new schools and new classes are opened that this system is introduced. This system, we think, would go a long way towards the expansion of elementary education.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—May I know, Sir, the number of Sirkar schools and also the number of private schools where this half-time system is followed?

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—I think during the last Meenam sitting the Hon'ble Member for Education gave a list of these schools.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Let me make this point clear. The principle is that the half-time system is introduced only with regard to the opening of new schools and divisions, so that there are not many chances for Sirkar schools to adopt it, because there are no new schools opened by Government. Even in aided schools it is adopted only when vacancies occur by retirement of teachers or the opening of additional classes. As I told you just now, there is only one Sirkar school as against 55 aided schools opened this year. I think there may be between a dozen and twenty schools where the half-time system will have to be followed.

313 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—In aided schools?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Both Sirkar and aided. These new schools have to adopt it when new divisions are opened. I mean there is no discrimination used at all. But the thing is, facts have to be taken into account.

314 **Mr. S. F Nunez.**—Is it only in newly opened aided schools that the half-time system has to be followed, and when new divisions have to be opened?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I am against these interruptions. The Member will get a chance afterwards.

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President.—Please allow him to go on and finish. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes, I was speaking about establishment under "Primary education". There is an increase of Rs. 21,000 of which four thousand is for additional divisions. I told you we are having only one new Malayalam school this year. There are two Malayalam schools opened by transfer from other places and sanctioned by Government. There is a Sirkar school at Palur which is almost a Christian centre. The people of that place who had put up the buildings approached us and requested that they would take over the management of the school. After enquiry we were satisfied, and Government also were satisfied that there was no necessity for a Sirkar school there. On the other hand, we found the Muslims of Ottupara, a place near Vadakkancheri, were without a school, and a large number of Muslim children were going about wild. They approached us, and said they would put up a building, provided we would open a Sirkar school. Government sanctioned the transfer of the Palur school to Ottupara, and this promises to be a well-attended school. There is another Sirkar school at Alattur round which a large number of private schools have sprung up, the transfer of which is under contemplation. There is no necessity now for a Sirkar institution there. There is, as I came to understand, the necessity for a school at Vellikkulangara near the Tramway line, for people have been coming to me with requests to open a school there.

President.—Is it necessary for the purpose of our position that these details should be given?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I am just trying to explain the increase under "establishment".

President.—Is it not enough to give an explanation, if Members ask for it?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I just want to give the Members all the particulars for the increase of these grants.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—He is answering criticisms in anticipation.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Otherwise, in the course of their speeches on the cut motions, they would ask for information on several points.

President.—But you have a right of reply.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Even that I doubt very much.

Again, under "Primary education-Girls" there is an increase of Rs. 5,102 under "Establishment" due to additional classes, increments and so on, and then, Rs. 700 under this head for the education of the depressed classes. That is for books, slates, feeding once a week and so on. Under "Grant-in-aid" Rs. 500

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is for salary grant, Rs. 500 ordinary grant and Rs. 400 under special grant. And then the Training School. There is an increase of Rs. 2,748. You remember, Sir, that the course of the Training School has been revised. We have all along felt that the course of training hitherto adopted was not quite up to the requirements of the time, and we have now revised the course of instruction and the Government have approved of it. But we have not revised the salaries of the staff. That has been put off for the consideration of the Special Finance Committee. So far as the carriculum is concerned, we have brought it into force. But the school is understaffed for the work, and this causes great hardship. I think the House will admit that, if we want to improve elementary education, we have got to improve the training of our teachers. We have to give an industrial bias to the curricula of studies. Most of our teachers were undergoing training for five months, but they are to undergo a one year's course in future. It is proposed to give them a certain amount of industrial and agricultural training. We used to take twenty teachers for agricultural training into the Central Farm every year and twenty into the Industrial School, Trichur. Since this revised curriculum has been adopted in the Training School, the necessity for a large number being trained in the Central Farm and in the Industrial School at Trichur will cease, so that there will be a reduction of expenditure in that way. And then under "Miscellaneous", there is an increase of about Rs. 320. This is a slight increase, but the net result is a decrease of Rs. 320. I do not think this requires much of explanation, and then comes "grant-in-aid". Here it means grant to the Provident Fund. Grant-in-aid to schools comes under the various sub-heads, "Collegiate education", "Secondary education" and "Primary education", as the case may be. The grand total, therefore, comes to Rs. 13,20,000, and the increase comes to Rs. 72,343 which I have tried to explain, and I hope the House will be pleased to sanction the grant that I have asked for.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of information. Why is the pay of the Senior Inspector put as Rs. 400—500, whereas in the last year's budget it was put as Rs. 300—400?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I shall explain, Sir. Rs. 400-500 was the pay of the Senior Lecturer of the Maharaja's College, and since the retirement of the then Principal, Mr. Venkiteswara Ayyar, Mr. S. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, the then Senior Lecturer, was put as Principal of the College, and the next officer to that vacant grade, the first grade on Rs. 400-500, was the Senior Inspector, and so he was put in that grade.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What pay does he draw now?

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Mr. C. Matthai.—Rs. 400—500.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—On a point of information. Two of the girls, it is seen, in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School have taken Drawing and Painting as their optional subjects. May I know from where they get instruction in these subjects and from whom?

Mr. C. Matthai.—They receive instruction from the teachers of the Government Trades School, Trichur. But as regards the St. Teresa's Convent High School, where also some girls take these optionals, they have their own Drawing teacher.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I know whether Drawing, Painting and Design will be introduced in the Girls' High School, Ernakulam?

Mr. C. Matthai.—They will be introduced as soon as accommodation is made available.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I know whether qualified hands are available now in the department?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Now, we have a young man returned from Calcutta. But the difficulty is accommodation. Accommodation is absolutely necessary. We are simply waiting for the new building to be completed.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja—May I know how many divisions of classes are there in the State without the minimum strength?

Mr. C. Matthai.—There is a certain number of such classes, but I cannot give the exact number. In fact, all the reports have not come in.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Will it be the same number as 416 as of last year?

Mr. C. Matthai.—It will be less than that of last year.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—May I know how many supernumerary hands you have got in the department?

Mr. C. Matthai.—There is a certain number of supernumerary teachers in the department, but they are not superfluous. This is a hardy annual. I mean every year I am asked about these supernumerary teachers.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I want the number.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Wherever there is an extra subject, there is an extra teacher.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I shall change the name. How many extra teachers have you in the department?

Mr. C. Matthai.—The calculation goes this way. The Head-master is a supervising teacher. You allow as many teachers as there are classes, one for the VI, one for the V, one for the IV, one for the III Form and so on; if there are two divisions of a class, you allow two teachers; if there are four divisions,

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four teachers. In addition to these, when you have got extra subjects like botany, agriculture, house-keeping and nursing, commercial subjects, then you have to give extra teachers. It does not depend on the number of classes but upon the number of sections of classes for instruction. So there are really no supernumerary teachers, if we take into account the number of sections for instruction in the schools.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—What will be the number of such extra teachers?

Mr. C. Matthai.—It will depend, as I told you, upon the number of subjects taught. Take the case of Trichur Girls' High School; we have one teacher for house-keeping and nursing, one, for needle-work and so on. In the Trichur Sirkar Boys' High School there are two extra teachers on account of the Dalton plan. In the Kunnamkulam Girls' High School one teacher for botany, one woman for cookery, which we have now introduced, and then very soon there will be one for house-keeping and nursing.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Are there such teachers in the aided schools?

Mr. C. Matthai.—So far as special subjects are concerned, Sirkar Schools are always the pioneers. As regards vocational instruction in schools, and new subjects such as botany, house-keeping and nursing, in all these matters the Sirkar schools show the way. It is only latterly that aided schools have come in. Now, for instance, we have house-keeping and nursing in the Convent Girls' High School, Trichur. Now, agriculture is taught in some Sirkar schools. All that means extra expenditure for Government.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I know whether type-writing is taught to girls in High Schools?

Mr. C. Matthai.—No, Sir, because there are no lady typists so far available.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—May I know whether medical inspection is carried on in aided schools?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes, medical inspection is carried on in aided schools.

Mr. O. R. Chummar.—I find an item of expenditure for needle-work under "Boys' schools". May I know what is that provision for?

Mr. C. Matthai.—They are for mixed schools where the girls have to be taught needle-work.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You said the Senior Inspector was put in the first grade, Rs. 400-500, from last year. What is the annual increment, and what is he drawing now?

Mr. C. Matthai.—For certain special circumstances he was given the maximum of the grade.

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317 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—I find large sums provided this year for the opening of new divisions as lump provision for opening new divisions in Sirkar schools. This is provided at a time when there is complaint from aided schools that they are suffering from minimum strength on account of the proximity of Sirkar schools.

President.—If you want information, you may ask. This is not the time for making a speech.

318 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—A number of divisions are to be opened this year alone.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I shall give you the explanation for the provision made.

319 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—In the budget of last year we did not find such an item.

Mr. C. Matthai.—We are not going to open any in such places as Ernakulam where we have the St Albert's High School nor in Trichur, because there are two or three other High schools.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—But I think you have provided for opening a division in the Sirkar High School, Trichur, in the 1st class.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I object to interruption of this kind.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—He says that a new division is going to be opened in the Sirkar High School, Trichur.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Supposing the number of students increase, are we not to provide divisions for them?

320 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—In the list submitted by the Government regarding the places where new divisions are to be opened in Sirkar schools, I do not find that in the Sirkar High School a new division is to be opened in the 1st standard.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I object to that, Sir.

321 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—I am surprised to hear from the Director of Public Instruction that a new division is to be opened in Sirkar High School, Trichur, where we have got so many aided schools.

Mr. C. Matthai.—But, Sir, two divisions are allowed for all schools. I shall read from *the Education Report.*

322 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—In any case, a new division is going to be opened in the 1st standard and that in the Sirkar High School, Trichur.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Shall I read from the Government report, Sir?

President.—Mr. Nunez, I do not know why you get upset. Do not get upset. Why do you provoke him?

What transpired at the Standing Finance Committee meeting was there was provision made for opening an additional division to the lowest class in the Sirkar High School, Trichur.

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Mr. C. Matthai.—It was a closed division, Sir. We are going to open only the closed division, because there are two divisions sanctioned for all the classes.

President.—In the Trichur Sirkar High School you have got provision ordinarily for two divisions in the lowest class?

Mr. C. Matthai.—In that particular year we had only one.

President.—This provision was made for 1103. At the Standing Finance Committee meeting Mr. Nunez brought it to our notice. I pointed out that, when there are so many High schools there—the St. Thomas, the C. M. S. and the Vivekodayam—why should the Sirkar High School have an additional class?

Mr. C. Matthai.—But we have allowed, it Sir.

President.—They may be asked to go and join one of the other schools. This is what I pointed out. There was no necessity for a new division in the Sirkar High School in the lowest class unless those High schools refused admission.

Mr. C. Matthai.—The understanding is that two divisions are allowed to all these schools wherever it was found necessary, but nothing beyond two. But when a third division is asked where we have an aided institution to meet the requirements of the public, we do not sanction it.

President.—Now, how many divisions are there in the Trichur Sirkar High School in the lowest class?

Mr. C. Matthai.—This year, for 1102, one for the 1st standard.

President.—So there is only one division. Is it necessary that you should have two divisions, though there may not be a necessity for two divisions?

Mr. C. Matthai.—But we have allowed two divisions.

President.—That is another matter. The question here is, when we have three other High schools in Trichur, why should we not reduce the number of our divisions, why should we increase it?

Mr. C. Matthai.—But Sir, there must be some stability in our policy. When we have allowed two divisions, and if we take away one of the divisions, it will be undermining the school. So that, if we want a stable arrangement, we must allow this.

President.—I do not understand fully what you mean by stable arrangements. Do you want any divisions more than one in the current year? I do not know what the state of things was in 1101?

Mr. C. Matthai.—There were two divisions in 1101 and one in 1102.

President.—So that why should you provide for another division in 1103, when you are not satisfied with the necessity for it?

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Mr. C. Matthai.—The Head-master anticipated a rush of pupils, and so he provided for it. Provision in the budget does not mean we are going to allow it.

President.—You may provide for something in the budget and then make use of it for other purposes. There must be sufficient ground for transfer of allotment for other purposes.

Mr. C Matthai.—So far as admissions are concerned, we cannot definitely know—we cannot anticipate.

President.—Having regard to the result of admission to that class, is there a necessity for another division?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I have not called for the report, and there may be no necessity for it. It is only the sanctioned division not made use of. We have got to keep that as a reserve.

President.—Another division!

Mr. C. Matthai.—In 1102 we provided for two divisions, but it was not found necessary to have two divisions in that year.

President.—So you keep on to the rule of two divisions.

Mr. C. Matthai.—We keep to that rule.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—I may point out this. Some 30 students of Chembukkavu, if they do not get admission in the Sirkar High School, will have to go to some other school, which means they will have to walk nearly a mile. Boys seeking admission to the lowest class will be 5 or 6 years of age, and it is hard to ask them to go to some other school, when there is provision to open an additional division in the Sirkar High School itself.

323 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—Without the minimum strength of 30, will any additional division be opened?

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—If there is not the minimum number of students coming, can they open a division?

Mr. C. Matthai.—We open where there is a necessity, and we do not open where there is no necessity.

324 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—If we open new divisions in Sirkar schools in the proximity of aided schools, the aided schools will not get the minimum strength, and so they suffer in the matter of grant. It is on account of that that I brought this point to your notice. The Sirkar schools do not suffer from the want of minimum strength.

President.—You are not trying to elucidate information, but you are giving information. This is not the time for giving statements. We proceed from the stage of explanation to that of argument, which I cannot allow.

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Mr. A Sankara Puduval.—Has the Government finally decided as to the location of the First Grade College? I brought this point to your attention at this time last year.

Mr. C. Matthai.—The main question to be considered according to the report of the University Commission was the adequate supply of water. And that, I said, was dependent on the scheme of my Hon'ble friend the Chief Engineer which is in preparation. I learned from my Hon'ble friend that he had submitted a scheme. I do not think Hon'ble Members would approve of our locating the College in a place where there is no affluence of water. Affluence of water is the primary consideration. I asked my Hon'ble friend, and he said the scheme had just gone up. And, therefore, if the Government are satisfied that there would be an affluent supply of water at Anappara that decision would settle the matter once for all.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.— So Government might have looked into this, that is what I should think.

Mr. C. Matthai.—The University Commission is for locating it at Anappara. We will have it at Anappara, if the Government thinks that there would be an ample supply of water. What I say is the scheme has just gone up to Government.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I know when the time-limit fixed by the University Commission expires?

Mr. C. Matthai.—They have given us 3 years.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—When does it expire?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Within a few months, say in three months.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—May I know the number of schools which refuse admission to all classes of pupils?

Mr. C. Matthai.—There are only a few. There is the T. D. High School, Mattancheri, which refuses admission to non-caste Hindus, because of the proximity of the temple. And then, there is an institution which is not a Sirkar institution nor an aided one, the Palace School which is intended entirely for the Palace. Then there is the T. D. Girls' School which is also located near the temple.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—What about the Sanskrit schools?

Mr. C. Matthai.—The Sanskrit school at Chittur, Ponganam and the Nambudiri Vidyalayam do not give admission to non-caste pupils.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—As regards the Chittur Sanskrit school, the non-caste people are not even allowed to go into the street. Then I think the Sanskrit College at Trippunittura does not give admission to all. Is it a Government or aided institution?

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Mr. C. Matthai.—We give some aid to it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That is also an aided school. Do they give admission to all ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—No, they do not give.

The total number of schools which does not give admission to all classes will be 8 or 9.

President.—There is a Sanskrit Patasala at Chowwara. There I find depressed classes admitted.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—May I know, if any of the members of the Trichur and Ernakulam Convent Colleges are taken as *ex-officio* members of the School Final Board ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—They are not.

325 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—Are they not appointed annually? I want to know, in this connection, in these days of advanced female education, why the members of the Women's College are also not given the same privilege of being represented in the School Final Board.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Members of the School Final Board are not *ex-officio* members. And there is no understanding that every member in the colleges has a place on the Board.

326 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—Are they not appointed annually ? Does it not mean that they are *ex-officio* members ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—That does not mean *ex-officio*. I hope the Hon'ble Member knows the meaning of the word "*ex-officio*".

327 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—If they are not *ex-officio* —

Mr. C. Matthai.—I repeat again that they are not *ex-officio*. This is the fourth time I am repeating that.

328 **Mr. S. F. Nunez.**—May I know why the Women's College should be excluded from the School Final Board ?

President.—That is a matter of criticism.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—May I know whether the Malayalam school at Tiruvilluamala is open to all ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I said that there are about 8 or 9 schools which are not open to all.

President.—Is it a Sirkar school?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Yes.

Mr. C. Matthai.—That is also near the temple.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—You said that all Sirkar schools are open to all.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I said altogether 8 or 9 Schools, Sirkar and aided, are not thrown open to all. It is given in the Precedings, Vol. II, page 31.

President.—I suppose we can now proceed with the discussion on the various cut motions.

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Direction and Inspection.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,609 for "establishment" by one rupee.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Sir, I move for a reduction of one rupee. The object of the motion is to get all Government schools—I do not refer to aided schools—thrown open to all classes and communities without any distinction being observed by the Government.

Cochin is a progressive State, and we have advanced in education, and it is said our State is a model State. And it is very necessary that we should be a model State in all matters, concerning education. So long as we restrict any class or community in getting into Government schools, we do not deserve to be called a progressive State. All communities are contributing to the Government revenue, and schools and public institutions which are maintained out of the public revenue should necessarily be thrown open to all. Otherwise, we are putting a mark of inferiority on these communities which are not allowed to make full use of all these institutions. I have said this many a time, and I think it is not necessary for me to speak much on this at present, because the Director himself is now the Protector of the Depressed Classes, and he should champion the cause of the depressed classes more than we should do. (*Hear, hear.*)

I bring this matter to the notice of the Government and more to the attention of the Director who is now the Protector of the Depressed Classes.

President .—Mr. Mathew particularly refers to the Tiruvilluamala School.

Mr. C. Matthai.—There is only one Sirkar school which is not open to all. This school is situated very close to the Tiruvilluamala Temple. The Palace School and the Sanskrit College are not really Sirkar. There is only this one Sirkar institution, the Tiruvilluvamala Malayalam School, which is not open to all. There were about 50 about 5 years ago.

President.—Is there any real difficulty in shifting this school to a place where all can be admitted?

Mr. C. Matthai.—The grievance is not so great as it would appear to be. There are only very few people belonging to backward communities near the temple. You will remember, Sir, we have opened another school about half a mile away which serves the purpose of that locality, and those who are resident there belong mostly to the backward communities. In fact, very few people belonging to the backward communities live near the temple. So there is no difficulty for the backward

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communities to get education, and there is absolutely no grievance as it would appear to be.

President.—I think people in that locality have no grievance.

Mr. C. Matthai.—They live far away from the temple, and the school there serves their purpose.

President.—Within what distance is the Malayalam school situated?

Mr. C. Matthai.—It is only a few furlongs, and then, in addition to that, we have opened a night school also there for the backward classes.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—So you mean the backward classes are given a separate school.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is only reformers who want to establish this principle, that no difference is to be shown between community and community.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—This charge against the Government must be removed at any cost.

Mr. C. Matthai.—We have accepted the principle of shifting schools to unobjectionable quarters.

The Cranganur Girls' High School was very close to the temple, and no backward class pupils could get admission there. Now, we have shifted it to a place where all communities could go, and I found large numbers of Ezhuva girls and Muslim girls attending that school. So also at Trippunittura where there were a large number of girls, and we thereupon shifted the school to other buildings. So far as the Government is concerned, they were following this policy steadily.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is the policy of segregating a certain section of people that we take objection to. It is only to rub off these irregularities that we raised this point.

Mr. C. Matthai.—So far as Sirkar schools are concerned, we have removed them as far as possible.

President.—The thing is we will have to spend more money in putting up a new Sirkar building.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I take it that it is the policy of the Government to throw open all schools to all people?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I emphatically assert that it is the policy of the Government.

Mr. A.B. Salem.—May I know whether this question will be considered by Government?

President.—The question is whether it is worth the while.

Mr. C. Matthai.—It is a question of funds.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—Has the Government accepted this policy with regard to aided schools?

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Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes, in regard to the Paliam School, we asked the Paliam authorities to shift it to some other place, and they have shifted it, so that all castes are admitted there now.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—And with regard to other aided schools ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—In regard to the Tirumala Devaswam School, we repeatedly asked them, and they have not shifted their school yet. They do not see their way.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—Have not the Government power to enforce ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—We can cut off the grant and recognition. But that means that we shall be depriving the place of the only High school.

President.—What about the Vedasastra Patasala in Trippunittura ? And also at Chittur ? I think they are aided institutions.

Mr. C. Matthai.—The question is under consideration. I am in correspondence with the council of the Sanskrit College. I do not know whether other communities have sought admission in these schools. I do not know whether they will be prepared to take backward class students. But there has been no case like that.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I support this motion, and in doing so, I want to point out to the Government as already pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Irinjalakkuda that it is for a principle that we discuss the point here. We ought not to have under Government management even a single institution where all classes of His Highness' subjects are not allowed to study, even though in bringing matters to that condition, we may have to incur some expenditure. It might be said of our Government that even in these modern days they are keeping out a section of the people from educational institutions—institutions where we should teach quality in all humanity. Then again, we have got their case of aided schools a very powerful weapon, in the shape of the Government grant and recognition. It is because we have been allowing matters to go on in such a loose way that so painful a state of affairs exists now.

President.—We have been steadily pursuing this policy.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I have no complaint that the Government are not following it now. But the only thing is that, under the Government management, we have got some schools where certain sections of these people are not allowed admission. It is only natural that other private institutions will also retain this exclusiveness. My submission is that the Government should

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set an example by throwing open their schools to every one As already pointed out by some other members, it is not for the sake of a particular school that I raise this point, but I do it on principle. If there is a school where a section of the people are not allowed to send their children, they will take it as a stigma on them, and it is really a matter of great grievance. My submission is that in the case of aided schools the Government ought to be very strict, and they should be told definitely that, unless they give admission to all classes and castes of people, no grant or recognition would be given to them. They are keeping out certain sections of the people, because in Government schools also it is being done. This is a matter in which Government should lay some emphasis and to see that the principle is carried out into practice fully.

Then again, even in regard to that particular institution about which the Member spoke, children of the backward community are sent to another building which is at a distance of half a mile.

Mr. C. Matthai.—That is a different school.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—When all schools are thrown open to depressed classes and backward communities, the boys sit shoulder to shoulder with other boys, and I say, that is one way of removing communal differences.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—In British India, Europeans have got a separate school.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—If there is a separate school in British India, that is no reason we should have that copied here.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.— I beg to differ from the Member for the Ezhuva constituency. I shall be glad if we get a separate school for our children.

President.—Now, enough has been said on this subject; may I know whether you are pressing for a division?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—No, I withdraw the motion, as the Government have accepted it and promised to take necessary action soon in the matter.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I know there is a college which refused admission to a Pulaya. It is an aided college in Trichur.

President.—But such instances should be brought to the notice of the department.

Mr. C. Matthai.—This is the first time that I hear about it.

The motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for 'T. A.' by Rs. 2,000.*

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Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Sir, I do not move it.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,706 for "Temporary Establishment" by one rupee.*

President.—Cut motion No. 3.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I move to reduce the allotment by one rupee. My object in moving this motion is to abolish the special fee which the commercial students have to pay in addition to the usual fees. In High schools we are teaching students not only commercial subjects but other special subjects, such as science; and for teaching such subjects we have to incur special expenses, and for teaching commercial subjects also, we naturally have to incur some expenses. In answer to question No. 317, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department said that it is the poor students who take commercial subjects, and that is a special reason for asking that the fee for teaching commercial subjects should be abolished immediately. Students, who take up commercial subjects, are not given college admission. So only those who are unable to go through the collegiate education take up these subjects, and these poor students who want to find out some employment soon after getting through the School Final Examination should be helped by the Government. We are faced with a serious unemployment problem, and it is the duty of the Government to encourage and help the students taking up commercial subjects.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I think that we can accept that.

The motion was withdrawn with leave.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. K. P. Karuppan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,171 for scholarships and stipends by Rs. 10.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—അരയവാല വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഹൈസ്കൂൾ പഠനം പൂർത്തിയാക്കിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ കാളേജിൽ ചേർന്ന് അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ തുടരുന്നതിനു ഇപ്പോൾ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു. അതു ദരിദ്രന്മാരാണവർ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ അവരെ സാധാരണയായി പുലയരെപ്പോലെകരുതിയാൽ ഒട്ടും കുറവില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയാണവരുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതി. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ കോഡുപ്രകാരം Depressed classes എന്നും Backward classes എന്നും രണ്ടുതരം ക്ലാസ്സുകൾ ഉള്ളതിൽ Backward class എന്ന വിവരണത്തിലാണ് അരയവാലന്മാരെ ഇപ്പോൾ ചേർത്തുകാണുന്നതു.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു.—Depressed ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ചേർക്കണമെന്നാണൊ പറയുന്നതു?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—അതെ സർ. ഇപ്പോൾ അരയന്മാരെയും വാലന്മാരെയും ഒക്കെ Backward ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ആണു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ടു Depressed ക്ലാസ്സുകാർക്കുകിട്ടുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ

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സഹായ സെസ്സുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നാംഇവക്ക് കിട്ടാൻ ഇടയാകുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ മറ്റുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ--ധനസ്ഥിതിമുതലായതിൽ--ഇവർ Depressed ക്ലാസ്സുകാരിൽ നിന്നു ഒട്ടും ഉയർന്ന നിലയിലും അല്ല. അതിനാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇവരെ Depressed ക്ലാസ്സുകാരായി ഗണിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

പ്രസിഡണ്ട്.—അവരെ Depressed ക്ലാസുകാരാക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലയോ എന്നു അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—സ്കോളർഷിപ്പു കാര്യത്തിൽ അങ്ങിനെ കരുതിയാൽ അതിൽ അഭിപ്രായ വ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല.

ഡാക്ടർ എ. ജെ. മേനോൻ.—അരയന്മാർക്കും ജാതിഹിന്തുക്കളാകാൻ മോഹം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ എല്ലാകാര്യത്തിലും Depressed ക്ലാസ്സാക്കിയാൽ അവർക്കു വിരോധമുണ്ടായേക്കാം.

പ്രസിഡണ്ട്.—അരയന്മാരെയും വാലന്മാരെയും Depressed ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ കോഡിൽ പ്രത്യേകനിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. അതല്ലെ ആവശ്യം?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാൽ അവർക്ക് സങ്കടം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ കോഡിൽ പേരു എന്തുതന്നെ വച്ചാലും വേണ്ടില്ല. കാര്യംകണ്ടാൽ മതി. (ചിരി)

Mr. C. Matthai.—So far as I understand, Valans and Arayans and others do not go to form the backward classes.

Mr. M. K. Raman—What is the distinction between "depressed classes" and "backward classes"? I thought both the same thing.

Mr. C. Matthai.—According to *the Education Code*, there is difference. Thiyyas, etc., we would include in the backward classes.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I would say, in this connection ,that the words "depressed clasess" and "backward classes" should be expunged from our *Education Code*. It is no good to brand the people. Love them as people of Cochin. If you want to give them special encouragement, you need only say that Valans will be given such and such encouragements, Arayans will be given such and such encouragements, etc., etc., as being the less advanced portion of the one political community of the peole of Cochin. You are making these names in *the Educational Code*, and that means you are impressing these names in the minds of the very young people at their impressionable age, and that will continue throughout their life time which is detrimental to the body-politic. These words must be expunged from *the Educational Code*, and I request the Government to consider these points and classify these people by any other appellations when they have to give them the necessary encouragements, and that would solve the problem at present as well, as it will give them a push in the right direction.

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മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—മദ്രാസിലും മറ്റുമൊക്കെ അരയന്മാരെ അധകൃതരുടെ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെ അവരെ പഞ്ചമന്മാരെന്നാണ് വിളിക്കുന്നതു.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു.—പഞ്ചമന്മാരെ ആദിദ്രാവിഡർ എന്നല്ലെ പറയുന്നതു?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—അവർ ആദിയിൽ ആദിദ്രാവിഡർ ആയിരുന്നിരിക്കാം.

അതിനാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ അരയവാലന്മാരെയും Depressed ക്ലാസ്സിൽ കൂടുതിയാൽ അവർക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകും. കാളേജിൽചേർന്നതിനുശേഷം ഫീസുകൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിഇല്ലാതെ പഠനം മതിയാക്കിപോയവർ അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടു. അവരെ Depressed ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ചേർത്താൽ അവർക്കു പ്രത്യേകം സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാനിടയാകും. അതു അവരുടെ കാളേജു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു സഹായമായിത്തീരും. ഈ വകസംഗതികളിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദയാപൂർവ്വമായ ദൃഷ്ടിപതിഞ്ഞുകാണ്മാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു.—കാളേജിലെന്നപോലെ മറ്റു ക്ലാസ്സുകളിലും ഈ വിധസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ നല്കുണംഅല്ലെ?

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—അവർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിക്കാൻ വരികയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആശാരി, കൊല്ലൻ, മുതലായ ജാതിക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലുള്ള എല്ലവിധ സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ അവർക്കും കൊടുക്കാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—ഇവർക്കായി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സംകാളർഷിപ്പു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി സഹായിച്ചാൽകൊള്ളാം. സമുദായത്തിനു ഉന്നതി കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വർദ്ധിക്കണം. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു അവർക്കു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുവകയായ സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു.—ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാജാതിയിൽ പെട്ടവരും ഒരു മാതിരി ഒക്കെപഠിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അരയവാലന്മാരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലയും ഒരുമാതിരി നന്നായി വരുന്നതായിട്ടാണല്ലൊ കാണുന്നതു.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഒട്ടും വിശേഷം പറയാനില്ല. ഒരാൾ ഇക്കൊല്ലം ബി. എ. പാസ്സായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുതന്നെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുടി പിരിച്ചെടുത്തു കൊടുത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യകൊണ്ടു വളരെ കഷ്ടിച്ചാണു ബി. എ. പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയതുതന്നെ. അയാൾക്കു താമസിക്കാൻപോലും സ്ഥലമില്ല. അതു ദരിദ്രനിലയിലാണു കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ഒരു സ്റ്റൈപ്പൻറു ഉണ്ടായാൽ വലിയ ഉപകാരവും സഹായവും ആയിരിക്കും.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—ഒരാൾ ബി. എ. പാസ്സായസ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇനികുറെ ആളുകൾപാസ്സാകുമെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു.

President.—So that, you see, we must change the name of the Protector of the Depressed Classes.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—It may be changed into some other name, e. g., "Protector of the less advanced section of the population."

President.—What is it that we give to those depressed and backward class pupils?

Mr. C. Matthai.—The backward classes who are certified to be poor get half remission of fees and depressed classes full.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—സ്റ്റൈപ്പൻറു്, സ്കോളർഷിപ്പു മുതലായ സഹായസൌജന്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തുവെങ്കിലെ സാധിക്കയുള്ളൂ.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിൽ പാസ്സായവർ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—പാസ്സായിട്ടു പഠിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തി ഇല്ലാതെയും പണിയാതൊന്നും കിട്ടാതെയും നില്ക്കുന്നവർ ഉണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെ പുറത്തുതന്നെ വന്നു നില്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—പണി ഉള്ളവർ ഉണ്ടോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—ഉണ്ടു സർ. പഠിക്കാൻ പണം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ പാസ്സായി വെറുതെ നില്ക്കുന്നവർ കുറെപേരുണ്ടു്. സ്കോളർഷിപ്പു്, സ്റ്റൈപൻറു് മുതലായതു അവർക്കുകൂടി കൊടുത്താൽ അവർക്കു കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്. ഈ വക സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടികഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ പരിഷ്കരിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. C. Matthai.—If we give concession to one section, then there will be others who ask for the same concession.

President.—We cannot have differentiation.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Do you give concession to all the backward classes?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Only to those who are poor.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—How many scholarships are reserved to the poor of the backward classes?

Mr. C. Matthai.—There are as many scholarships reserved for them as there are students altogether. One half of the scholarships are reserved to them. In the college there are 6 scholarships reserved for caste Hindus—all those that are not backward. The same number 6 is reserved for the backward and classes, that is given for the first six students.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—So that is not a question of poverty.

President.—That is a question of merit.

Mr. K. P. Karuppan.—I withdraw.

The motion was allowed to be withdrawn.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs.1,092 for "Hostels" by one rupee.*

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Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I move to reduce the amount by one rupee. An year has passed since this House passed a resolution to throw open all Government hostels to all communities and castes. But the Government has not put into full effect that resolution, and that shows how the executive is treating the legislature. That resolution was passed by a vast majority in this House, and we thought that the Government would give effect to it immediately. But the Government now say that an experiment is being carried on at Kunnamkulam which is predominently inhabited by Christians, and there is no necessity for an experiment there. When this House, which is composed of people belonging to all communities, passed that resolution, the Government should have thrown open all hostels to all communities. But our Government perhaps are more backward than the people, and that is the reason why they did not give effect to the resolution passed by this House. As the Government have accepted the principle of throwing open all Government schools to all communities, no time should be lost in throwing open all the Government hostels to all communities.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I rise to support the motion. Sir, as has been already pointed out by many, the greatest bane of our country is perhaps its communal differences. The earlier you get rid of this communal quarrel, the better we will be, and we will be more happy. To have a healthy society in future, we must see that our children who are to be the citizens of tomorrow are brought up in an atmosphere which is entirely free from this communal spirit, and that was my object in tabling a resolution for that purpose in this House. All school children, irrespective of caste, should be allowed to live together and grow up together, developing a brotherly feeling between them, and I expected the Government, especially when the representatives of the people in this House with a vast majority passed my resolution, would only be too glad to take it up readily. But I am sorry to find that the Government only tried an experiment, and that too somewhere at Kunnamkulam. I don't know what result that experiment has produced, but, at any rate, I regret that the Government has not been pleased to put it into practice in the metropolis, at Ernakulam. If you had done it here, then the Government would have also saved the trouble, of finding out accommodation for different sections—Thiyyas, Musalmans, etc,. My object is to get rid of this communal difference, to develop equality of treatment among the growing generation of boys especially in their impressionable age. It is highly necessary that they should be made to live together with brotherly feeling in one, and that is the surest way of

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getting rid of this evil. Children who go to Madras live together as brothers without any distinction of caste or creed or colour, but, as soon as they come to their places, they are made to forget everything. Lots of trouble arise. It is here that we have to cultivate that brotherly spirit, and unless the Government takes it up earnestly, matters can never improve. The representatives in this House have passed that resolution gladly. They knew that that would bring about a healthy society in future, and, therefore, it is a duty incumbent upon the Government, a moral duty to put this into practice. The sooner this evil is removed from the country, the better. We will be, as my friend the Member for the Jews pointed out, we should have, one political unit.

President.—What about separate kitchens? Would they be necessary?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—There may be different individual tastes as to the nature of food. Some people may like some particular diet. In opening separate kitchens there is no harm.

President.—So far as the vegetarian section is concerned, can anybody be appointed as cook?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The best thing under the circumstances would be to appoint a Brahmin, not because he is a Brahmin, but he knows how to cook well.

President.—Other caste men may also turn up. They are not given a chance.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I can say from experience that vegetables cooked by a Brahmin will always be better.

President.—In the Victoria Hostel they have got for the Brahmins, Brahmin cooks for the Nairs, Nair cooks, for the Mudalis, Mudali cooks.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Only if they want, but not otherwise.

President.—The principle to-day being to get rid of all distinctions, a Nair who is an excellent cook may apply. Will there by any objection in appointing him?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—We say we don't want to enter into that thorny problem here. My submission is that you may have common hostels to live in. I don't say anything with regard to the appointment of cooks. I leave it entirely to the Government.

President.—Whatever may be our principle, in practical working we will find some trouble. Mr. Matthai, what is the practice followed in the College Hindu Hostel?

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Mr. C. Matthai.—They don't dine together. They live together.

President.—Suppose a Nair comes and says "I want to dine together, why should I be shut out?" What answer shall we give? He says, "I am in no way inferior to you. I have got every right, and I will sit with you."

Mr. M. K. Raman.—That is why I submitted to you, Sir, at this stage I do not say anything about the cooks or kitchen. I leave it entirely to the Government.

President.—In Ernakulam we have got the Hindu Hostel, Government; the aided Ezhuva Hostel, the Muslim Hostel and the Christian Hostel. These are the 4 hostels, and then there is the Girls' Hostel. Just tell me how it is possible to have a common hostel. We must have a good building.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—May I make a suggestion? I quite accept the principle of a cosmopolitan hostel. But there are many caste Hindus who have very strong objection to it, and their sentiments should be respected. As old men generally do, I prefer to take the line of least resistance. The strongest advocates of the cosmopolitan hostel are the Ezhuvas, Christians, &c., and yet they have separate hostels. Let them combine and have a common hostel. Let them set an example. Here we have three hostels for Christians, Muhammadans and Valans. Why not they combine, and have a common hostel? That will be an object lesson to caste Hindus.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—We have got a spacious and good building here. If anybody put in applications, don't refuse admission to him on the ground that he belongs to a particular class. With regard to the kitchen, I leave it to the Government. There is a great deal to be attained by the boys living together. That was my object in tabling that resolution before we should to inculcate in the minds of the young children that wholesome and healthy spirit. Then this communal difference is bound to die in course of time, and I want to arrive at that end.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—That was exactly what I said. Take the line of least resistance. There is not a single Christian in the Ezhuva Hostel nor a single Ezhuva in the Christian Hostel. If you have no objection, you do it and so set an example.

President.—How far has it been successful at Kunnamkulam?

Mr. C. Matthai.—We have non-caste Hindus but not as many as we expected. There is one reason for that. We have not yet provided them with a separate kitchen. We are allowing them to mess outside and lodge in the Government Hostel, but a separate kitchen has been sanctioned. In the course of

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next year, we should be able to build it, and then, I think, the conditions would be more favourable, and we expect more students to come into the hostel; but so far the number is not very encouraging.

President.—Is there no other place where this sort of common hostels can be started?

Mr. C. Matthai—Well, in starting new hostels, we can make it clear that they will be run on cosmopolitan lines. We have accepted the principle.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—How can we know that? Accepting the principle is to put it into practice.

Mr. C. Matthai.—As a test of it we have thrown open the Kunnamkulam Hostel. We are experimenting.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Are there any hostels in Kunnamkulam, apart from Government hostels?

Mr. C. Matthai.—There used to be one, but that will be aided only until a separate kitchen is provided in the Sirkar hostels. When a separate kitchen is provided, we must stop grant to the other.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—One word with regard to the experiment which was conducted at Kunnamkulam. It would have been far better, if it was conducted in places where people are more enlightened.

Mr. C. Matthai.—We selected Kunnamkulam, because the Hindu Hostel there was getting depleted.

President.—They have a very large building there and only a small number of students.

Mr. C. Matthai.—So that we thought we were not justified in reserving it to caste Hindus. There was also a demand from the Kunnamkulam Member and from some other people of Kunnamkulam that there should be a hostel for Christians. So we thought the first place where we should try the experiment was Kunnamkulam. So the principle has been accepted. What we are anxious about is that, by precipitate measures, we should not bring about unhealthy and disharmonious conditions. (*Hear, hear.*) I mean, when working for social harmony, we should not bring about social disharmony.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—"We" means the Government?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes If we had wanted to go the other way, we would not, have thrown open Kunnamkulam at all.

Mr. S. F Nunez.—Though there may be common halls where students may meet together and exchange ideas, as regards taking meals and preparation of food and dining rooms, there will be very serious objection from some people. It is al

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good and true to speak of enlightened views in these democratic days, but that enlightened democracy should not be more tyrannical than the so-called caste Hindu tyranny. It is too easy to say that we ought to live and eat together and be always together, but then, there is a limit in the practical application of these democratic views. In a place like the hostel, we want the fostering of good cultural atmosphere, but chances for fostering the good effect intended should not be impaired by unpleasant accidents which are sure to arise, if you are going to have a common kitchen and common dining room. So I entirely agree with the view of the Hon'ble Member for Mulakunnattukavu, when he advises the Government in this matter that we should take the more careful line of action. It may be that, as time goes on, when students of different castes rub shoulders together, they themselves may want to live together and to get food prepared by the same person and dine in a common dining room. But that will take time, and as a propagatory measure, I may even suggest that, in addition to these separate compartments and kitchens for these castes, they may have a cosmopolitan kitchen where students of high caste may voluntarily go and dine.

President.—But then, you see, the conflict between the guardian and the ward will come. The guardian would not like his ward to mix himself in the way in which the ward would like. So there also there is difficulty. What I say is, in all these social reforms, we must try to choose the line of least resistance, and not rush through a measure which will not be acceptable to the people. That is the point.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—When we carry on this agitation as vigorously as possible, it may bring about a solution.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—With the assistance of the Government.

President.—So far as the Government is concerned, we have already stated we have accepted the principle. The agitation being kept up, and provided we can have some patience, the end can easily be attained.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—This House has already passed two resolutions that the time is already come. It was passed by a very large majority.

President.—Government have accepted the principle underlying the resolutions.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Are we to understand that immediate enforcement must be given to it, since we have accepted the principle?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I think when the resolution was

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passed, there was no reservation like that. The resolution was passed and sent to the Government for acceptance.

President.—It is not meant that the principle should be immediately given effect to. We settled that the experiment might be tried at Kunnamkulam. It took very many months to make the necessary arrangements there. Even as it is, it is not complete. I mean to say even in the matter of conducting experiments we have not fully succeeded, so far as Kunnamkulam is concerned.

Mr. C. Matthai.—As the Member for Ezhuvas said, they have set a very good example now in admitting Pulaya students in their hostel. That is a welcome example. The Member for Mulakunnattukavu suggested why the Christians should not follow the example and invite Ezhuvas into their hostel.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—That is, voluntarily, if the students begin to do that, it is good. Did any Ezhuva boy apply for admission to the Christian Hostel? In practice have they done anything like that to meet that cosmopolitan spirit?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Till now they did not do so. Because there are two separate buildings. I do not think there will be any objection from the Christians for that.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—Why do you not try it?

President.—You wanted to know the Government view, and that is now presented by the Director of Public Instruction. The principle has been accepted. We have already started an experiment. The result is not fully known.

Any other Member wishing to speak? Does the mover want to divide the House on the motion?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—This is a resolution passed by this House.

President.—All that has been said. Why this repetition?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I will be glad to know if the Government will throw open any other hostel this year or in the coming year.

President.—We will consider whether there is any other suitable place where this experiment may be tried.

You want to divide the House on this token motion?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Yes, Sir.

The motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,092 for hostels, under "Collegiate Education—Contingencies" by one rupee was put to votes and lost.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I want a poll, Sir.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

Eleven voted for, and 15 against the motion, while there were eleven neutrals.

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For.		Against.	
1	Mr. I. E. Ambooken	1	Mr. C. Achyuta Menon
2	Mr. Chakko Cheruvattur	2	Mr. K. Achyuta Menon
3	Mr George Chakyamuri	3	Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
4	Mr. O. R. Chummar	4	Mr. P. Damodara Menon
5	Dr. A. Govinda Menon	5	Mr. K. Govinda Menon
6	Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar	6	Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon
7	Mr. K. P. Karuppan	7	Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi
8	Mr. K. T. Mathew	8	Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon
9	Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon	9	Mr. C. Matthai
10	Mr. M. K. Raman	10	Mr. S. F. Nunez
11	Mr. A. B. Salem	11	Mr. I. Raman Menon
		12	Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur
		13	Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar
		14	Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar
		15	Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese

Neutrals.

1	Mr. A. Eachara Menon	7	Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
2	Mr. S. S. Koder	8	Dr. A. R. Menon
3	Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja	9	Mr. K. Sankaran Nambudiri
4	Mr. P. Kunju Muhamed	10	Mr. A. Sankara Puduval
5	Srimati T. Madhavi Amma	11	Mr. A. K. Thoma.
6	Mr. K. S. Rama Ayyar		

Collegiate Education—Total.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,14,190 for "Collegiate Education" by Rs. 30,000.*

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Sir, I may be allowed to move this as a token motion. My object in tabling this token motion is to bring to the notice of the Government that, year after year, we are budgetting large sums of money for the College at Ernakulam.

President.—What is the increase under the head ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Four thousand and odd, Sir.

President.—What was it last year ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—"Collegiate education"—one lakh and ten thousand, in the revised estimate of 1102. The budget etsimate is one lakh and fourteen thousand, so that there is an increase of 4,000.

President.—What I want to know is whether we are gradually reducing the expenditure of this College.

Mr. C. Matthai.—We are not reducing the expenditure, because we are opening new classes ; we have opened the Chemistry section, after the budget was passed, so that it is not possible to reduce the expenditure ; this Rs. 4,000 is mainly for the equipment of the Chemistry laboratory alone.

President.—Is there any increase due to buildings or anything of the kind ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—No. There is nothing provided for buildings. This is mainly for equipment of science laboratories viz. physics and chemistry.

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Mr. S. F. Nunez.—We have got Rs. 27,000 for furniture and apparatus. I do not object to the amount being spent in the College, especially because we have already opened the College. But then, there is the question of financial waste. Nevertheless, if the College is to be shifted to Trichur or any other place.—

President.—This furniture and the other things will be useful in any event. These are necessary, wherever the College iss ituated.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—I do not want to speak more about this now, as we have got another cut motion on the same subject.

I would bring to the notice of the Government another aspect of Collegiate education. When the Women's College at Ernakulam was opened, there was some fear that the staff and equipment were not quite up to the mark, and therefore, the Government allowed the guardians to send their children to the Boys' College. But this year the results of the Women's College have been very good, especially when we compare the results of the Women's College with that in Trivandrum. It is the only Women's College in the whole of Travancore, and it has a longstanding reputation. There, out of 40 or more students, only 7 or 8 have passed, and there is no first class there, whereas here, out of a total number of 19 candidates that sat for the examination, we have got 8 full passes including one first class. Now, therefore, neither the authorities nor the guardians can say that the staff and equipments are not good. This year, my information is, they have appointed well-qualified hands. And so, as is done in Travancore, admission to our College should be closed for girls for such of the groups as are opened in the Women's College.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I do not think it is possible; and as regards results, I do not think, as the Member says, that the results of the Women's College are as good as that of the Ernakulam College. Then, as regards closing, it will be a sort of compulsion on our part.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—If they can do it in Madras and Travancore, I do not see why we alone should stand in the way. The St. Teresa's College authorities are the pioneers of women s education, and having opened a first grade College here, the department itself has been showering great tributes on their efforts. These tributes, if they are not materialised in practical sympathy, are not, I think, of much value.

President.—We shall rise for lunch.

The Council met again at 3 p. m. C. W. E. Cotton Esq., Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, was also present.

President.—Before I proceed with the further business of the day, I wish to perform the agreeable duty of according on behalf of the Members of the Cochin Legislative Council a hearty welcome to Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, (*Hear, hear*), the worthy

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representative in the State of our benevolent Paramount Power. May I express to him our feelings of gratitude for having kindly made it convenient to be present here this afternoon and to know personally how we conduct the working of the Cochin Legislative Council, and perform the sacred trust reposed by His Highness, our gracious Maharaja. (*Hear, hear.*) To the Members of the Cochin Legislative Council, I may hold out an assurance that in the working of the Cochin Legislative Council Mr. Cotton has an abiding interest (*Hear, hear*), and he closely watches all the proceedings connected with the working of the Cochin Legislative Council. He has always been ready and willing to help me with his advice in carrying on the administration with success. It was with no small personal inconvenience that he arranged to stay in our midst to-day and to be present at this sitting. It was only very recently that he returned from a tour of crowded programme, and he is soon to undertake a very important tour extending to some days. I would like to say that we all feel highly honoured by his presence this afternoon, and I wish to tender our grateful thanks for his having responded to my invitation to be present at the meeting of this budget session. (*Hear, hear.*) With his kind leave, I shall proceed with the business.

Mr. S. F. Nunez:—Sir, in tabling this token motion—I call it a token motion, because in the forenoon you were kind enough to allow this motion for a cut of Rs. 30,000 to be changed to a token motion—I had in my mind the idea of placing before the Government the question of the permanent location of the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam. Sir, this question of the location of the premier college in our State was voiced forth on the floor of this House on the occasion of the last budget, and you, Sir, in the capacity of the Diwan and our popular Director of Public Instruction were good enough to promise this House that the question would be carefully enquired into; and as a matter of fact, I have had personal experience that no pains were spared either by the Government in your person or by the Director of Public Instruction or by our young and energetic Chief Engineer to go into the question of the location of the College. When the University Commission visited Ernakulam some three years ago to inspect the question of raising our then second grade college into a first grade college, they were requested by our Darbar to visit that very well-known Anappara site. The Commission inspected the place, and were quite enamoured of the ideal conditions which prevail in that place. But then, every spot has got its own defects, and Anappara is no exception to that. There was the question of water supply, and then, there was the fear of malarial germs in the place, and you

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know, Sir, it is only common platitude that in the interests of students, authorities should be careful as regards hygienic considerations in the matter of the location of an educational institution, especially of this magnitude and importance. Therefore, the Chief Engineer was asked by the Government, and the Chief Engineer carefully went into the problem of the water-supply, with the result that, as I have understood from the other side, the enquiry has reached completion, and very soon the House would be given an opportunity to judge for itself the results of that enquiry. Now, Sir, if the water-supply is found to be inadequate and the health of the place to prejudicially affect the health of the student population, the question of locating it in some other place must be fixed, especially in view of the assurance that the Government has given to the University Commission that this year, before the Statutory Commission visits, the question of locating the site would be settled. We have only two or three months more, and I hope that the Government would settle this matter very soon. If Anappara would not suit, the college should be permanently fixed at Ernakulam or at some other place other than Anappara. This House has no objection to the continuance of the college in the metropolis of the State, though a fear may be entertained that in view of the development of the Harbour, the academic atmosphere of the institution may be affected. It is only a reasonable fear, and the academic authorities may be excused in entertaining this doubt.

Now, Sir, another point I would bring to the notice of the House is the question of Anglo-Indian education, especially in the case of higher education. There was a time when the whole machinery of the Government in its responsible parts were manned by Anglo-Indians. The Medical, and the Engineering Departments and the Huzur Secretariat itself were all manned by Anglo-Indians, and if we examine the files there, we will see that those files are the standing monuments of the great perseverance and of the great industry of the Anglo-Indians. To-day, when higher education has advanced, it has ceased to be the monopoly of the Anglo-Indians, and to-day, when all communities have got a large number of privileges, the Anglo-Indians are gradually ousted out by the natural process. I don't cast any slur on anybody—and the result is that many of our children have to leave the State altogether and go outside; and these outside sources, like the railways and the telegragph, are their chief mainstay. But, on account of the rapidly organised Indianising policy there, they have no scope there also. Sir, the question of unemployment is referred to in *the Indian Year Book* year after year, and the latest publication of 1925-1926 from

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which I quoted yesterday must have amply convinced you of this acute Anglo-Indian problem. In view of that, Sir, some scholarships may be set apart for the higher education of the Anglo-Indians.

The third point, Sir, that I would bring to your notice in this connection is the position of the St. Teresa's College which is manned by Anglo-Indian sisters. Sir, many of the daughters of the highest aristocratic families in Ernakulam had their education there. It is the fruit of the initiative and enterprise of the Rev. Mother, an Anglo-Indian lady, who came from Madras and made Cochin her abode. The result is that we have got a Women's College, the only Women's College in the Cochin State. Due to her initiative and enterprise the last year's Intermediate results have more than fulfilled the expectation of the public. Unfortunately, to-day, admission is given to girls in the Boys' College at Ernakulam, and that handicaps them very much. Their strength is very low, and I, therefore, request the Government on their behalf not to give admission for girls in the Boys' College at Ernakulam. By doing so, the Cochin Darbar would only be acting on the principles on which the Government of Travancore and the British Government act. In Travancore admission is not given to women in Boys Colleges, because there is a Girls' College there.

President.—Please, don't exceed your time.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.— I thank you for the kind indulgence in having allowed me to bring to the notice of the Government all the difficulties that the Anglo-Indians labour under.

President.—Do you want to withdraw the motion?

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—My object was only to bring to the notice of the Government certain grievances of the Anglo-Indians, and I now withdraw the motion.

The motion was allowed to be withdrawn.

Motion No. 7.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,14,190 for "Collegiate Education" by Rs. 50,000.*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Mr. President, I purposely intended to give a substantial reduction from the total of one lakh and odd rupees for college education. In giving this cut, we realise the great responsibility we took in compelling the Government in case we succeed by a majority to carry out that motion. I say we realise how difficult it is for the Government to get over the difficulty, unless they resort to certification. Such a process, such a procedure, would not have been taken lightly, and I can assure you I have considered this question from all its aspects, and after due deliberation, we, the members of this party, have come to the conclusion that some serious step must be taken to bring to the Government's notice their vacillation and

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indifference to come to a settlement on a question of this nature. I wish to say at the very outset that we have nothing against the department or against the very able head who manages that department. I can assure the House that no one bears towards him more genuine feelings of friendship than I do. It is the intention of the party to express clearly and definitely that this motion is not intended as a slur either against the collegiate professors or against the management or as an indication that we are indifferent to the requirements of the scholars of the college. On the other hand, as we proceed, you will be able to know that our object is to compel the Government to do something, so that the College may be run properly which is not being done now. Now, this very same question was raised last year, and the House was divided, and by avote of the President, Government escaped the defeat. After having escaped the defeat and after having won the victory in name, they were still in the process of thinking. Is there any end for this process of thinking? Should there not be an end to everything in this world? This process has been going on for the last three years, and nothing has transpired, except that a number of buildings were constructed year after year, ranging from 30 to 50 thousand rupees. When I question to that effect, the Director of Public Instruction coolly gets up and says that these buildings can be disposed of. That is not the proper answer. When a question was asked by the Hon'ble Member for the Chittur Taluk about the Girls' school, the answer was given thus:—

"Any extension of the Girls' school building is neither possible nor desirable. Without first deciding the question of accommodation, Government do not consider it advisable to sanction the starting of the High school classes."

If it is so for the Chittur Taluk, why is it not applicable to Ernakulam, I fail to see. Here you are spending money. You only consider whether you have sufficient accommodation for your college. When a Member raised this question last year, the Director of Public Instruction coolly said that, till accommodation was sufficient, Government was prepared to spend money. The answer runs thus:—

"The Hon'ble Member for Education may confine himself to one point—whether he accepts the proposition that, till the Government decide as to whether the College should be located at Anappara or not, they should not spend any more money on the present college buildings at Ernakulam.

"**Mr. C. Matthai.**—Well, Sir, that is an impossible position for the Government to accept. The College was started last year, and it requires accommodation; and this House asks the Government to wait and to manage with the accommodation of a High school, until the question regarding the

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location of the College is decided once for all. It is, I repeat, an impossible position for the Government. Another Hon'ble Member suggested that a building might be rented for College purposes.

"**Dr. A. R. Menon.**—May we ask the Government to fix the time limit? What means this vacillation on the part of the Government?

"**Mr. C. Matthai.**—I express my inability to do so.

"**President.**—Don't ask us to fix a time-limit. If we say six months, and within that time we do not decide the question, after the lapse of six months, you come and ask "Well, what has the Government done?"

"**Mr. C. Matthai.**—With regard to the application of the epithet 'vacillation' to the policy of the Government, I have to say a few words. You deliberate over a question and take time to decide. To a person of a hasty temperament, it may appear as vacillation, but to another of different temperament it may present itself in a different light, and he may approve of that attitude and take it only as a deliberation; so that we should take all these factors into consideration before we begin to frame epithets to apply to the attitude assumed by the Government."

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Now, Sir, we all appreciate that the Government must take time to decide this question. The University Commission has given you only three years' time, and you must be in a position to give them answer within that time.

President.—But we can ask the University Commission to give us an extension of time, and there is no knowing that they will not allow it.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I am afraid they would not do so. Now, Sir, what was the argument placed last year. The whole argument was based on one fact. The Director of Public Instruction defended himself by saying that they were prepared to shift it to Anappara or any other place, and so far as Anappara is concerned, if there was a sufficient supply of water, that they were prepared to go over there. I asked the Government whether they had investigated this question, and there was no answer. Now, I hear that the Chief Engineer is investigating this matter and presenting a report upon it. We were not enlightened upon the contets of that report; but I take it that, if the report is satisfactory, the Government would not spend this 50 or 60 thousand rupees for one Girls' school. What are you going to do with these buildings, when you leave this college? Here are grand buildings which could have been utilised for your Boys' school or girls' school. If the Collegeis shifted to some other place the Comptroller's Office may be taken there, and this present Comptroller's Office building may be utilised for the Members of this Council. These will be the arguments that will be forthcoming. But that is not the answer that I expect from the Government. Our only complaint is that you should know where to locate the college, at Trichur or any other place. You should

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know it in your own mind, and you should have a decided plan before spending Government money year in and year out, without giving lame ex-cuses that we are in the process of thinking, when actually you are not thinking.

President.—It is not a correct remark.

Dr. A.R. Menon.—From the result I judge.

President.—You cannot say that we do not seem to be thinking. It may take some time before it results in action.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We do not know what is going on in your mind. But nothing comes out as far as we can see.

This is the only proposition that I want to bring forward, and we are pressing these cut motions upon the Government so that some such decision may come out. There is no use of our coming here, year after year, and talking on the subject, while Government go on putting up buildings after buildings, for all kinds of educational institutions. That is the only point that I would wish to raise, and as I said at the very beginning, we have nothing against the department, because, as I said, the Head of the Department is the administrative head, and there is no complaint against the administration. But the complaint is against the Government or the brain that directs these movements and not against the hands that carry out the directions of the brain. Therefore, I propose this cut motion may be carried by this House, and I ask the non-official members to show our displeasure at the vacillation of the Government by carrying out this cut motion.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—The Progressive Party has put my name down in the paper to second the motion. Dr. A.R. Menon's own present cut motion has so completely vivisected the subject that there is hardly any more room for criticism, if criticism is required on the subject. But, as a matter of fact, I may be permitted to inform the House, and my friend in particular, that, when the University Commission visited Ernakulam, they did not think of Anappara at all. The idea was to request the University Commission to give permission to allow the Government to utilise the present buildings with extensions that are necessary.

President.—The question is not about where the college is to be located, but it is about the delay on the part of the Government to come to a decision.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—That is what the Government replied. The Doctor had sufficiently emphasized the anxiety on the part of the House to know some definite conclusion on this subject. The matter, of course, from a purely academic point of view, is not of pressing necessity, but the Syndicate of the Madras Univer-

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sity, as now reconstituted under the Reform Act, will not be so hard upon us, if we request the Syndicate to allow us some more extension of time. And since the Statutory Commission is expected very shortly, it may be given an opportunity to visit the Anappara site, and to visit other sites which, I hear, the Government have in view. If at all the view of the Government and the view of the Statutory Commission can be favourably compared, and if we can utilise their ripe academic experience in the matter of finally hitting upon an idyllic sport, and if Anappara won't suit the purpose, there are other places in Trichur not far away from the town which would suit the purpose of a first grade college. Therefore, I would bring to the notice of the Government that after all, in having waited so long, they have not lost anything substantially or materially, but, on the other hand, they have benefitted themselves, because, fortunately, the Statutory Commission is to come soon. Since we have not pitched upon this question of site, if we are convinced that our choice was not a good choice, we would in self-dignity make a change. Now, when the Statutory Commission comes here, we can utilise their experience and finally choose an excellent site which would be of real benefit to the generation of students that may have to live there.

Before I conclude, may I make one more observation? You gave a very enthusiastic welcome on our behalf to our Political Agent who has so much interest in the Native States which Hig Majesty's Government in India has entrusted to him. We take his opportunity to inform His Majesty's representative that the people of Cochin, whatever may be the differences that may divide them, are one at heart in our loyalty to His Highness the present Maharaja, and I request the august representative of His Imperial Majesty to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy our loyal feeling whenever he would have occasion to do that. (*Hear, haar.*) And we also take this opportunity to inform him how ably, Sir, you have been guiding the deliberations of this Council with your calm dignity and wonderful temperment in moments of excitement and in moments of passion—you will kindly excuse the Members of this House for having indulged in it. After all, this is only an infant Council. You, with your calm and unruffled temperament and with your judicial habit, have been guiding this institution—this popular institution — wonderfully, and have poured oil on troubled waters, and even in moments when the whole atmosphere was electrified by party feelings, we find we have got on together in a sportsmanlike spirit. (*Hear, hear.*) I would request the Agent to the Governor-General to carry with him very lively

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and appreciative recollections of his visit to the Cochin Legislative Council to-day.

President.—I have not been able to know the upshot of your speech so far.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—It was to express my appreciation to the Agent. Well, Sir, unfortunately, there is a Party, and I was not present at the party meeting.

Mr. O. R. Chummar.—We do not understand whether he supports or opposes the cut motion.

President.—I am inclined to think from your speech that you have no objection to wait till the Statutory Commission comes.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—That is my individual opinion.

President.—You are bound to abide by your Party's decision.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Then, I support the motion and at the same time with this reservation.

President.—I really cannot understand your position. You must come to certain conclusions. There may be party questions. One has to sacrifice his personal opinion for the sake of adhering to the rules of party decipline. So that, if you have identified yourself with the Party, and if you have agreed to accept the rules of the Party, and if the Party has, according to the rules, come to a decision that this should be treated as a Party question, then, of course, you will have to support it, whatever be your personal and individual opinion.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—I wish to support the motion and express my individual opinion in this question.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I rise to support the motion, and that in as strong language as I can command. Hope deferred makes the heart sick. The University Commission came over to Cochin and suggested Anappara as a suitable site three years ago. In the Proceedings of the Legislative Council published in Vol. II, part 24, pages 2048 to 2049, an identical question was raised.

The answer given by the Director of Public Instruction was the following :—

"The proposal to shift the College to Anappara depends upon the condition that an ample supply of water would be available, has to be decided before any attempt is made to put up new buildings there. As I informed this House, the Chief Engineer is conducting investigations for the purpose of finding out whether an ample supply of water could be had. As soon as we get definite information on this point, I think the Government would begin seriously to consider the question of putting up new buildings. In a place like Ernakulam one or two or half a dozen buildings like that would not be superfluous, especially in these days when the Harbour is growing."

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"I think I made the matter very clear. The Chief Engineer has been conducting investigations. Sir, you will remember that we three went to Tannikkudam and surveyed the whole region and ever since that time the Chief Engineer has been carrying on investigations. Until we make certain that Anappara is a suitable place for locating a first grade college; I am sure the thing is not going to reach completion within two or three years. We require a large amount of money to be spent—ten lakhs at least, I would say. Investigations are going on. The Chief Engineer has not got definite data yet".

"The understanding was that the University Commission expected a report from us within three years, and if we did not do it, the Syndicate would take necessary action. We are expected to decide within three years".

It is this procrastination, this indecision on the part of Government, this incapacity for prompt action that I wish very strongly to criticise. In commenting on the budget I said that the administration is characteristic of this delay, this dilatoriness. After spending large sums of money during the last three years, to come forward and say now that the investigations are not complete, is, to say the very least of it, unsatisfactory. We say that all the money spent upon buildings at Ernakulam in the prospective hope of utilising them for other purposes hereafter is not proper; this is not an excuse that we can, in conscience, accept. We mean no disparagement to the work of the College staff; we protest against the idea of requesting the University Commission for an extension of time; we have been very negligent in the matter, and I think that such a request is absolutely unnecessary and unjustified. In these circumstances I would support the motion, and I hope Members would take a serious view of this matter so as to induce Government to be more speedy in the discharge of its functions.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, though I am as far apart from the Progressive Party as that party is from progress and discipline, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion. This is a motion on the principle of which I have spoken in this House more than once. In the very first budget session, this fact was pointedly brought to the attention of the House. That was two years ago. Last year also there was a motion under which the matter was discussed. Even then the Government said that we are thinking, thinking. Sir, how long are you going to think? Our students are taught that there are animals which are of a ruminating temperament. Though they look like thinking, they do not do so at all. Our Government also always seems to be thinking without never coming to a decision. That is our complaint. You may have the College at Ernakulam or in any other part of the State. That is not our complaint. But our complaint is you never decide where it is finally to be. We want decision and not vacillation, and on that ground I support the motion.

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Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, I would like to explain the position of Government. I want to point out that there is no want of consistency in this matter on the part of Government. We realise quite as well as Members on the other side that the matter requires careful consideration. This is a matter of the utmost importance concerning not only this generation but future generations of our country, and I differ from Members who have spoken on the subject, who have characterised our attitude as one of vacillation. As I said last year, it is possible for one to regard an attitude as one of vacillation, when it really is one of deliberation. There is such a thing as acting in haste and repenting at leisure. I said definitely last year that the University Commission had stated in their report that Anappara is a very suitable site, but the question of water-supply has to be investigated and decided.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That you began 3 years ago.

Mr. C. Matthai—As I said last year, Government had a certain project, and Government was conducting an enquiry into that project. If that project succeeds, the question of water-supply would be very well solved, and we shall have an abundant and plentiful supply—much more than we can get by sinking wells and tanks. When you plan a first grade college, you are planning a residential institution which is bound to grow from year to year and become a large settlement of young men. Therefore, if you go and put up buildings, and later on discover that you do not have sufficient water-supply for bathing, for swimming, for all your science laboratories, and so on, then it is we, the Government, who shall be answerable to your successors here, and to posterity. I should say that no other question that this House had yet to deal with is of so far-reaching importance as this question of the location of a residential first grade college in the Cochin State which is going to influence the future of the State and the future of all generations, and I think the 3 years' time we have taken to decide this question.—

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—More than four. The first commission came more than four years ago.

Mr. C. Matthai.—What I want to make clear to the House is that, so far as we are concerned, there is no vacillation. We want to make our ground sure, and we know one of the first and primary points to be decided in locating an institution of the size we are contemplating is an ample supply of water. We have got the support of the University Commission in favour of our position, and therefore, when the University Commission comes again and asks how we have decided, we have to place satisfactory data as regards the question raised in their report,

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And as I said, the Diwan, the Chief Engineer and myself had gone to the spot, had studied the situation, and then the Chief Engineer was entrusted with a very important project, and if the scheme for the supply of water to the College could be associated with this project, we stood to gain economically instead of digging tanks and wells all over the place and getting a limited supply of water. If we have a stream diverted, we can have an abundance of water for all our purposes, and the chief and essential condition would be fully satisfied. I think I am able to assure the House now that we have progressed very much, and that the investigation of the question is at an end. The report is before Government; we may take a little time. A certain amount of verification may be required, but we do not expect much time would be needed for that. And once that is decided, we decide to put up buildings for the College, but even then, you cannot expect to put up the buildings in 6 months or in one year.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, on a point of information. The Hon'ble Member said that a report has been submitted. A promise was given to this House last year that an expert will examine that scheme. Has any expert gone through the scheme ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I think, Sir, that our Chief Engineer is a sufficient expert.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—The Chief Engineer himself said that an expert would be consulted.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You say the inyestigation is complete, and you are hopeful. What is your justification in spending additional money in Ernakulam—about Rs. 50,000 this year?

Mr. C. Matthai.—That is not for the College but for the Girls' High School. As I explained to the House this morning, the only additional expenditure is Rs. 4,000, of which Rs. 2,000 and odd goes to the equipment of the chemical laboratory. We are asking for no accommodation, for no building whatever. Even when we decide, as we hope to do very soon, that the college is to be located at Anappara, we shall have to take about, say at a modest calculation, 5 years. We have to set apart the amount, and then spread the work over four or five years, so that you may take it for granted that the College has got to remain here for at least half a dozen years. As I said, when the Harbour develops, whether we like it or not, we shall be driven out of Ernakulam. We have got to be here for at least 6 years. We have provided for the College the bare necessaries for its existence here and for carrying on its work for a limited time. We shall make up our mind to allot funds and start the work of construction, and then the College will start

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where we expect to start it. I beg to assure the House that there is absolutely no vacillation. We realise the necessity for a decision quite as well as Members on the other side. What we think is that the Members on the other side do not understand our difficulty quite as much as we who are really acquainted with the situation, and therefore, I have tried to explain the position so far as the Government is concerned, and I hope Members who misunderstood the situation will now come to understand the real conditions and the attitude the Government has adopted. I can assure the House that the settlement of this question is not going to take any long time. Even before the Commission arrives here, we hope to arrive at a decision and hope to make an announcement to this House about the permanent location of the College.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, the Member for Education is trying to make out a case that the Government is not vacillating but deliberating upon this subject. It is all very good, Sir, to change your front,——but the charge of vacillation stands. It was before your time as Diwan, Sir, that this question of shifting the college to Anappara began. The ex-Diwan Mr. P. Narayana Menon called a conference at Trichur for the purpose of allowing the Anappara Lepper Asylum buildings, for which Rs. 1,80,000 of Government money has been spent, to be abandoned for the purpose for which it was spent, by an attempt to locate the college there. I think, Sir, that our respected Agent to the Governor-General sitting with you here to-day would bear out the fact that he has also been pleased to inspect Anappara and the Sankariah Home. I believe, Sir, I am correct in saying that it was his opinion that the Sankaraiah Home would make an excellent gymkhana for the college. I have seen the buildings myself, an ideal place for the location of the college cannot be better chosen. If, after four years' time, you are not able to complete an investigation as to the source of water-supply, I have no words to condemn the Government of Cochin for the great delay. Four years' time to find out whether there is a stream to be utilised for the purpose of drinking water in that spot! All that you have been telling us is that the matter is under consideration and under deliberation. Your deliberations seem never to end, and that is why we are intending to make your deliberations come to an end and to make you move a little speedier with the times.

President.—The deliberative process takes long time. Those who have got responsibility of position must necessarily take time. I can decide in a few moments, if I am not responsible to any one.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am not blaming the Head of the Department at all.

President.—It is the responsibility that necessitates long deliberation.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If the deliberation was left in the hands of sole private agencies, they would have solved it in three or four months. What can be the motive of the Government, I don't see.

Mr. C. Matthai.—May I offer a word of explanation?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am on my legs, I suppose?

President.—Please finish your speech.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We want definite decision. Last year we brought the same point. This year we are told again, that you want to spend more money, because accommodation is not available for other schools. Supposing that the college is going to Anappara, what about these buildings lying empty here on which you spent additional money?

President.—There is the question about the port development. When the port materialises, these buildings will not be useful for any school purpose. We cannot have the Girls' school here. The Girls' school will have to be located in another place.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I can understand that. It will take at least 20 years, I can prophesy that it will not happen for the next 20 years. Even if the port comes up, it is a different matter, for, within a few yards of Appollo Bunder in Bombay, there is the Elphinstone College existing, and that college might still exist. For all harbour purposes, it has been the policy of the Government to declare that not an inch from the main land will be taken. Buildings will be located in the new reclamation for which we are spending 17 to 18 thousand crores, and 800 acres are to be acquired for the purpose of locating all buildings connected with the harbour, and we don't understand you, Sir, when you say that, when the port develops, you will utilise these buildings. It is regrettable to note that all these things are forgotten by the Government, and they still insist upon spending on buildings unnecessarily, without coming to a decision in the matter. Therefore, we say that the charge of vacillation has not been met, and we have decided ourselves to vote against the measure.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I shall explain one or two points. The Member has accused us of forgetting facts. Well, I would remind the Member that he is forgetful of certain facts. This question as to how we shall utilise the buildings that now exist is connected with another question raised by the Member dur-

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ing our last budget session, and I remember that he then made a proposal. He drew the attention of the Government to a very sad defect in our educational system—the lack of facilities for technical and industrial training for our young men. He said we were spending much on literary education and collegiate education, and that we were forgetting the technical side of education, and what I would say is that, when the time came for shifting the college to where we propose to locate it, then these buildings would be available for that very desirable purpose, namely, the opening of a technological institute.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is a different thing altogether.

Mr. C. Matthai.—There is no room for apprehension that a big building will lie on our hands, and we shall not know what to do with it. There is absolutely no room for any apprehension of that sort. Our educational requirements are growing, especially of a practical, industrial and technical nature. With the development of the harbour and the consequent rise in the importance of this town, this will be the most appropriate place for the opening of an institute of that kind, so that I think, we need labour under no apprehension of that kind. And then the Member said that we had taken a long time to decide as regards the supply, the availability of water for the first grade college at Anappara. Well, it is not purely a matter of supply of water to the college. As I tried to explain repeatedly, this is associated with another bigger scheme, and the attitude of the Government is simply this. If the bigger scheme is going to materialise, we stand very much to gain by it. If it were merely a question of the supply of water for the first grade college alone, it need not take so much time. The Member is quite right when he says that we have taken much time to decide this question, but it so happens that that question is associated with a bigger question, and there is no reason why we should not be benefitted by economising the expenditure. If the bigger scheme materialises, if we find that it is likely to be successful, then our object is fulfilled, and our requirements, the needs of the college would be met in a much ampler measure than they would be, if we started sinking wells and tanks in the place. Therefore, there was nothing to lose by spending a couple of years or more for the decision of this question. I do not think there is any vacillation here. As I tried to explain to the House, we do not expect to take much more time to decide this question. We are nearing the end of the investigation, and we expect soon to be able to announce to this House that the question has been satisfactorily decided.

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Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I know what the bigger scheme is, if it is not a secret one?

President.—The Hydro-Electric scheme.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I wish to make my position clear. I was ordered by the Government to investigate the possibility of effecting storage in the Tannikkudam basin near Anappara for the purpose of *kole* cultivation and Hydro-Electric development. I was not asked to investigate it for the purposes of supplying water to a college at Anappara. If it was only the latter, it would have been comparatively a simple matter, and I could have submitted my decision much earlier.

I was investigating a much larger project, costing over a million rupees and intended to supply water for irrigation for about 20,000 acres. Many different and varied aspects have to be considered, aspects which are *really* much more important from the point of view of the project, than the water-supply to the first grade college. This explains the delay and the apparent vacillation on the part of the Government.

Now, however, my preliminary investigations are complete, and I have just now reported on it favourably.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I beg to move that the question may now be put.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I second it.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Sir, I have one doubt that I like to be cleared. It is not a token motion; it is a substantial motion. We find from the budget that Rs. 1,14,190 has been allotted for Collegiate Education, of which Rs. 44,682 comes under the non-votable items, so that there is only a balance of Rs. 41,623, which will be the pay of teachers and masapadies from which this Rs. 50,000 is to be struck off.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Take out from anywhere. That question ought to have been raised when the motion was there.

President.—I don't think that you can cut it from non-votable items.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That point should have been raised when the motion was submitted. The motion was submitted, the discussion is over, and the closure motion has been moved and seconded and accepted.

President.—I did not know. Probably it just now struck him, and he wanted to bring it to the notice of the House.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There is no difficulty; it is only a mirage. Under the votable items there is more than Rs. 50,000. Their total comes to Rs. 63,228 ("Collegiate Education at page 55").

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—The figures are all right but not the figure of speech. May I request the President to give

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his ruling? Under Rule 49 we have got only one day to discuss this demand, and it is 4 p. m. now.

President.—The point of difficulty should be cleared.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Absolutely no difficulty whatever. Let us push on.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—There is just one difficulty. From the speeches it will be seen that the deduction is to be made from the cost of buildings.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I never said anything about buildings.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—That is what I understood.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—You always misunderstand.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Not always, and never intentionally, like some others.

The question of passing the closure motion was put to vote and carried.

The question of reducing by Rs. 50,000 the allotment under "Collegiate Education-total", that is, Rs. 1,14,190 was put to votes and was declared carried.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We want a poll, Sir.

The House was divided as follows.—

	For.		Against.
1	Mr. C. Achyuta Menon	1	Mr. K. Achyuta Menon
2	,, Chakko Cheruvattur	2	,, V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
3	,, George Chakyamuri	3	,, P. Damodara Menon
4	,, A. Eachara Menon	4	,, K. Govinda Menon
5	Dr. A. G. Menon	5	,, K. P. Karuppan
6	Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar	6	,, V. K. Kochunni Menon
7	,, C. A. Kunjnnni Raja	7	,, S. S. Koder
8	,, K. T. Mathew	8	,, K. Krishna Menon
9	,, S. F. Nunez	9	,, M. Krishna Menon
10	,, C. A. Ouseph	10	,, T. K. Krishna Menon
11	,, N. Padmanabha Menon	11	,, P. Kunju Muhammad
12	,, K. S. Rama Ayyar	12	Srimati T. Madhavi Amma
13	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar	13	Mr. C. Matthai
14	,, M. K. Raman	14	,, I. Raman Menon
15	Dr. A. R. Menon	15	Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur
16	Mr. A. B. Salem	16	Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar
17	,, K. Sankaran Nambudiri	17	,, A. K. Vengu Ayyar
18	,, A. Sankara Puduval	18	Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Mr. Koder did not vote at first.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—I have changed my mind, Sir.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is too late. I respectfully beg to submit that the proper way of taking polls is to shut the doors, so that persons who have not voted may not take part in the division. Here the poll was taken to ascertain the names of persons who have actually voted and those who have not voted.

President.—A man may change his mind at any time.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—We want a ruling upon that.

Mr. C. Matthai.—This has repeatedly occurred in this House.

President.—When I call for votes, some do not stand, but, when the names are taken, they rise. So that is the determining factor.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—But you have said that the motion is carried, and the party has found that they have lost. Persons who did not vote first have no right to stand, when the poll is taken.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The President has declared that the motion is carried.

President.—That declaration will have sometimes to be changed.

Dr A. R. Menon.—It affects the dignity and prestige of this Council. This is the third time that such a thing happens. This is acting just like school boys.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—On a point of order, Sir. The votes are to be counted, as they stood at the time of the division. If, after the division, a Member who has not voted, makes up his mind to vote and says he has changed his mind, the House is not concerned with the change of mentality.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Neither am I concerned with your change of mind.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—We want to ascertain how the matter stood when the division took place. We don't mind any change of mind or colour for that matter. We want to know how the House stood when the poll was taken. We have got a clear statement that a certain Member changed his opinion after the poll was taken. We have to see whether the House should take cognizance of it under the rules. There is the Member's own admission "I have changed my mind". We have to ignore his changes of mentality and attitude.

President.—But we need not adopt a novel view.

Mr. C. Matthai.—The other side has more than once benefitted by change of mind.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—At least in the presence of His Majesty's representative, we shall carry on the discussion in a more dignified form. The Hon'ble Member said that this side has benefitted more than once. Will he kindly state one instance where we have benefitted? You cannot make such statements.

President.—I think that the voting becomes complete only when the poll is taken. (*Hear, hear.*) I rule that Mr. Koder's vote can be counted, and therefore, there are 18 for and 18 against. I give my independent vote against the motion. Therefore, the motion is lost.

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Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—The President has no independent (individual) vote, unless the President votes with the Members in the beginning. The President has a right to vote at the time the vote is taken and the President can vote a second time and give the casting vote, if the occasion arises. The President has not voted in the beginning, and so he has lost his independent vote.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—The President never votes with his hands.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I beg to submit that the President has no individual vote unless he cares to vote with the Members. The President has not voted in this matter with us, and no occasion has arisen to give the casting vote. The section is also clear on the point ("shall have in the case of equality of votes a second or casting vote"). That presupposes that the President also must have voted with the Members before the poll, and the result was a tie.

President.—I gave my independent vote.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—You have no right to give your independent vote after the counting is over. You have to vote with us, if you choose to do so. If you don't vote, you cannot take part in the division. The procedure in the British Parliament is the same. The President must say "I propose to vote" and vote, and if the votes on either side be equal, then he gives the casting vote.

President.—It is not a matter which the House is entitled to know.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—The House has a right to know whether the President chooses to take part in the division or whether he remains neutral.

President.—I had no time to include myself in the poll.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Quite so. May I draw your attention to section 9, sub-section 3?

President.—I did not give my casting vote; it was my independent vote.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—It is for the Chair to rule. We have only to bring the matter to your notice.

President.—I rule that the motion is lost.

Secondary Education—Boys' schools—Specialists.

Motions Nos. 8, 9 and 10.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,91,898 for "Secondary Education—Boys—Specialists"—by Rs. 1,000.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 840 for "Education of the Depressed Classes" by one rupee.*

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 840 for "Education of the Depressed Classes" by one rupee.*

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